

## PLO seeks Security Council session

BAHRAIN (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is seeking an emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council to discuss an attack on Palestinian students at Hebron in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, a senior Palestinian official said Tuesday. The official accompanying PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in Saudi Arabia told Reuters from Taif that Mr. Arafat had instructed the PLO representative to the U.N. to call for the meeting. He said Mr. Arafat also sent a message to the Palestinians of Hebron praising their "firm stand in confronting the Zionist occupation and their support to the PLO leadership." Masked gunmen attacked a crowd of Arab students in Hebron earlier Tuesday, killing three and injuring 33 others.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية عربية مستقلة المنشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

## Fahd reiterates support of Arafat

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia has reiterated its support for the legitimate Palestinian leadership of Yasser Arafat during talks between the PLO chairman and Saudi leaders, a senior Palestinian official said Tuesday. Nabil Omar, a member of the Revolutionary council of Mr. Arafat's Fateh commando group, told Reuters in a telephone interview Mr. Arafat was assured of Saudi support during talks with King Fahd and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal. "King Fahd has affirmed Saudi support for the legitimate Palestinian leadership, stressing the necessity for promoting its role on the international level," Mr. Omar said. He said Mr. Arafat, who arrived in the summer resort city of Taif Monday, had two meetings with the king and more than eight hours of talks with Prince Saud.

Volume 8 Number 2322

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JULY 27, 1983 — SHAWWAL 17, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Queen receives Arab women delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday received a delegation representing the Washington-based Arab Women's Council, currently visiting Jordan. Queen Noor briefed the delegation on the current situation in the Middle East and Jordan's role in efforts for a just settlement in the region. The delegation is accompanied by a number of American students who excelled in an essay competition on the Arab-Israeli conflict and solutions to the problem. The delegation also visited Radio Jordan broadcasting station.

## 3 Israelis injured in South Lebanon

BEIRUT (Petra) — Three Israeli soldiers were injured Monday night when a bomb exploded under a car they were driving to the north Lebanese town of Saïda, an Israeli spokesman said Tuesday. News agencies reported Israeli troops were carrying out intensified inspection of the area.

## PLO to ask U.N. for new registration cards for refugees

DAMASCUS (J.T.) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has requested its representative at the United Nations, Zuhdi Tarazi, to urge the United Nations to issue new registration cards for Palestinian refugees already registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), a report in Al Rai newspaper said Tuesday.

## Armenian activist arrested in France

PARIS (R) — A Paris-based Armenian activist, Ara Toranian, was arrested Tuesday in a police inquiry into the bombing that killed seven people and injured nearly 60 at Orly airport 11 days ago, the French Interior Ministry said. Mr. Toranian, 29, is spokesman for the Armenian National Movement, a political group once close to the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), which claimed responsibility for the bomb.

## Polisario calls for talks with Morocco

BAMAKO (R) — The Polisario guerrilla movement fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara has urged King Hassan of Morocco to start direct negotiations, Ibrahim Hakim, foreign minister of the Polisario self-styled government-in-exile, said Monday night. Morocco should abide by a resolution adopted at last month's Organisation of African Unity summit meeting in Addis Ababa.

## Libyan leader leaves Algeria

PARIS (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi left Algiers Tuesday after a two-day working visit during which he conferred with President Chadli Benjedid and government leaders, the Algerian news agency APS monitored in Paris said.

# 3 Arab students slain in Hebron

HEBRON (Agencies) — Masked gunmen, believed to be extremist Jewish settlers, armed with assault rifles and hand grenades attacked a group of Palestinian students in the Israeli-occupied West Bank town of Hebron Tuesday, killing three, wounding 33 others and setting off a wave of violent protest in the occupied territories.

The incident, the worst act of violence in the troubled territory for three years, was followed by protests during which a teenage Arab girl was shot dead by Israeli troops. Witnesses said the gunmen hurled hand grenades and opened fire with automatic weapons at students taking a midday break from classes at Hebron Islamic College. They sped away in a white station wagon, leaving a heap of bleeding bodies on the ground, the witnesses said. The army moved in hundreds of troops, sealed off Hebron with roadblocks and imposed a curfew on the Biblical town, the scene of frequent clashes between Jewish settlers and Arab residents. Within hours, angry Palestinians took to the streets of other West Bank towns. In Nablus, an Arab girl was shot dead by Israeli troops trying to rescue fellow soldiers trapped in a stone-throwing crowd, military sources said. The government pledged it would do everything in its power to hunt down the Hebron killers. Reuter correspondents reported a major operation underway in Hebron, which has a population of about 80,000. Helicopters clattered overhead, military traffic clogged the road from Jerusalem and some units were down in. Regional commander Ori Orr took charge of the search. Hebron, the second biggest town in the West Bank, has been tense for months. On July 7 a Jewish seminary student was stabbed to death in the vegetable market and Jewish settlers went on a rampage of revenge against Arabs. Tension in Hebron has risen with the influx of thousands of ultra-nationalist settlers, followers of extremist Rabbi Moshe

Levinger, and there have been repeated stonings.

The Levinger supporters have built a modern township in Kiryat Arba outside Hebron and have moved a few families into the town's so-called old Jewish quarter, where they live under Israeli guard.

There have been repeated stoning incidents in Hebron and after the settler's murder on July 7, Israeli military authorities dismissed the acting mayor and town council.

Earlier this year a bomb exploded outside a mosque and a young Arab girl was wounded by bullets fired from the Kiryat Arba settlement.

Regarded as a sister-city to Jerusalem, Hebron was occupied by the Israelis in the 1967 Middle East war.

It has since become a focal point of right-wingers' efforts to take over all "the promised land" of Biblical Israel.

The shooting was the worst single incident in the West Bank since May, 1980 when six Jews were shot dead on their way home from a synagogue in Hebron.

Justice Minister Moshe Nissim told the Knesset (parliament) the government deplored Tuesday's violence and had ordered a major investigation to find the killers.

## Fateh rebels reportedly gain ground

BEIRUT (R) — Rebel forces were reported to be gaining ground on Yasser Arafat's loyalists Tuesday as rival Palestinian guerrilla factions battled in eastern Lebanon for the fourth successive day. The latest round of fighting calmed down after about 1,000 local people staged a protest march to the scene of the clashes to call on the combatants to lay down their arms, local radio correspondents reported. State-run Beirut Radio said six people were wounded in the clashes Tuesday morning, which centered on villages round the strategic crossroads town of Shtoura in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley. Mr. Arafat's supporters say the rebels are trying to encircle loyalist positions in Shtoura, thus driving them off the Beirut-Damascus highway and completing their control of the southern section of the Syrian-held Bekaa Valley. The right-wing Falangist radio reported that the rebels were in control of most of the village of Jdita and nearby hills Tuesday afternoon after fierce fighting against defenders of a beleaguered loyalist base there. The pro-Arafat head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) information section, Ahmad Abdulrahman, said later that the rebels had not succeeded in occupying any loyalist bases. Speaking from the northern city of Tripoli, he said the rebels had attacked loyalist positions around Shtoura over the past four days "but we are still defending our bases." Jdita, lying in a wooded valley formerly a popular picnic area, is the site of a position of Mr. Arafat's "squad 17" security police and holds the key to the eastern approach to Shtoura. Beirut Radio said all shops in Shtoura were shuttered and residents had fled Jdita. The rebels, led by senior commanders in the Fateh guerrilla group, want Mr. Arafat replaced

by a collective leadership and a tougher line against Israel.

Mr. Arafat is both founder and leader of Fateh, the troubled mainstream Palestinian guerrilla group, and chairman of the PLO.

A senior rebel leader pledged to continue the rebellion despite the four days of bloodshed.

Speaking to reporters in Damascus, Fateh leftist Nimr Saleh (Abu Saleh) rejected new mediation bids to end the two-month-old split and dismissed recent concessions by Mr. Arafat as a way for the PLO leader to gain time.

Abu Saleh said: "Some deviant Palestinian forces loyal to Arafat try to provoke fighting with the aim of misleading and blackmailing the Palestinian people so as to make us back down from our demands and end our revolt."

"This coincides with mediation efforts to resolve the dispute within Fateh, but this method will not succeed and our revolt will not stop."

## PLO anxious to normalise ties with Syria

By Lamis K. Andoni in Tunis

Aware of their inability to influence events beyond their means, and wary of Arab attempts to control their organisation, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leaders here are going to extreme lengths to avoid public criticism of Syria in the hope that Damascus would not join U.S.-led efforts on Lebanon and the Middle East at the expense of the Palestinians and away from the Soviet Union. Palestinian officials say the PLO is still anxious to restore normal relations with Syria despite negative responses from Damascus, and will continue efforts to normalise PLO-Syrian ties, strained after Damascus expelled PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat last month following his charges that the Syrians openly supported a rebellion in Fateh, the biggest commando movement under the PLO umbrella.

The move to play down public criticism of Syria was apparently mooted at a PLO Executive Committee meeting held in Tunis Saturday and reflected in discussions among Palestinian officials here.

Information about meetings between Mr. Arafat and the Saudi, Algerian and French ministers all indicate that mediation teams and envoys are faced with a negative Syrian response.

The Syrian attitude, however, did not prompt the Palestinian leadership to react in an antagonistic manner. This position

stems from a conviction by the PLO that there is genuine Palestinian interest in achieving normal, if not good, relations with Damascus.

A senior PLO official who asked not to be identified told the Jordan Times that the PLO is interested in two main issues that are formulating its attitude from Syria.

First, the PLO is deeply concerned in maintaining the Syrian "rejectionist position", second, a reconciliation with Syria is the key to solve the crisis within Fateh.

"We are struggling to maintain normal relations with Syria on the basis of joint struggle against the capitalistic settlements in the area and the Zionist enemy, the enhancement of strategic relations and thirdly we strongly emphasise on the independence of the Palestinian national decision-making," he said. The PLO position, however, does not reflect any positive change in the Syrian position concerning its role in the interline Fateh conflict.

### Pessimistic attitude

But pessimism was voiced by a delegation of Palestinian writers and journalists who met with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam in Damascus a few days ago.

The Syrian minister persisted on the stance that Fateh should solve its problems first and then deal with the Syrians. He was reportedly quoted as saying by the

delegates, when they protested about the Syrian decision to expel Mr. Arafat who is "the symbol of the Palestinian people" that "We don't believe in symbols."

"If he is ready to enter the American settlement (a proposal put forward by U.S. President Reagan last September) we are ready to stand against Arafat even if 90 per cent of the Palestinians support him," Mr. Khaddam was quoted as saying.

The answer brought by the six-man PLO committee was not very different neither on part of the Syrians nor the rebels.

The Syrians have insisted that

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what is going on is purely an internal Palestinian problem.

#### 'Political differences'

The political differences between the Syrians and the PLO, according to the Syrians, originate from the position of the PLO from the Reagan plan and a confederation with Jordan. But the Syrian position as presented to the delegation of Palestinian writers and journalists was slightly different.

The Syrians told the delegation, that there are three main issues on which they differ with the PLO. First, they criticise the PLO's "unclear" stance on the Reagan plan, second, they differ on the evaluation of the present Arab situation. "They claim that the PLO sees that the time is suitable



TRAIN OFF THE TRACKS: One train carriage lies off the twisted tracks after the Nice-Paris Express went off the rails early Tuesday near Avignon, southern France. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Iranian attack repulsed as Saddam visits troops

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein visited the northern sector of the Gulf war Tuesday as Iraq said it had foiled a fresh Iranian attack in the Haj Omran area of the front.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said President Hussein visited the First Army Corps in mountainous Kurdistan province, where Iran launched a cross-border thrust on Saturday, to "express appreciation of the great heroism of our brave fighters."

The agency also quoted the corps commander as saying Iraqi forces early Tuesday beat back an Iranian attack on what he called "an important mountain in the Haj Omran area."

Iraqi naval units Tuesday destroyed two "enemy naval targets" heading for the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf, INA reported in a separate dispatch.

The agency, quoting a military spokesman, did not identify the targets, which it said were destroyed with "strong and direct hits" at about 0440 GMT.

It said several other "targets" fled in confusion, while all Iraqi

units involved in the action returned safely to base.

### Iran warns France

Meanwhile an Iranian leader has said Iran would destroy the security of the Gulf if France or other countries provided facilities such as advanced fighter planes to Iraq, the Iranian news agency reported Tuesday.

The agency, monitored in London, reported Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the powerful speaker of the Iranian parliament, as issuing the warning at a meeting of Iran's supreme defence council Monday night.

Iran's U.N. envoy said Tuesday if France went ahead with plans to lend aircraft to Iraq, French forces would be playing a direct role in the Gulf war.

"If they are going to lend them to Iraq, it is not Iraqi planes but French planes which will be aggressing against the Islamic republic (of Iran) forces," Ambassador Said Rajaei Khorassani said.

France has already sold Iraq, helicopter-borne Exocet missiles.

## U.S. warns Tehran against blocking Gulf

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States would act to preserve freedom of navigation in the Gulf if Iran carried out a threat to block oil exports from there, a State Department spokesman said Tuesday.

"We note that Iranian Foreign Minister (Ali Akbar) Velayati... has again asserted that Iran would act to prevent all oil exports from the Gulf if its own export capabilities were 'impaired,'" spokesman John Hughes said.

"The department reiterates the United States' commitment, first expressed at the outbreak of hostilities (between Iran and Iraq), to freedom of navigation in the Gulf, a matter which is of vital importance to the entire international community."

Asked by reporters if the United States would move to back up its commitment, Mr. Hughes replied: "By activity certainly, but I'm not going to specify what the activity might be."

Mr. Hughes said Washington took seriously Mr. Velayati's threat made on Sunday to block all oil imports through the Gulf.

On Monday, the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, told a meeting of Iran's supreme defence council that Iran would destroy the security of the Gulf if France or other nations provided Iraq with fighter planes or other weapons systems, according to radio reports.

## Jordan urges Australian role in Mideast efforts

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem called on Australia Tuesday to join international efforts "to halt Israel's expansionist policies and to prevent the Zionist state from implementing its hegemony in the Middle East," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Qasem, who was speaking at a meeting with Michael MacKeller, spokesman for the Australian opposition Liberal Party, also briefed the Australian envoy on Israel's "oppressive measures against the residents of the occupied territories," and its stepped up settlement programme in the

occupied Arab land, Petra said. Mr. Qasem and Mr. MacKeller also discussed the situation in the Middle East and developments in the international arena.

Earlier on Tuesday, Mr. MacKeller also met with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim. Mr. Ibrahim briefed Mr. MacKeller on the conditions of Arab residents in the occupied territories, Petra said.

Mr. MacKeller, who is on a Middle East tour, has already visited the occupied territories, Egypt and Lebanon. He is expected to leave Jordan Thursday for Saudi Arabia.

## Franjeh vows to fight Lebanese-Israeli pact

EHDEN, Lebanon (R) — A leading opposition figure said Tuesday that Lebanon's pro-Syrian "National Salvation Front" would not use force against President Amin Gemayel so long as he preserved democratic freedoms.

But former President Suleiman Franjeh said the front, proclaimed on Saturday, would use all means to thwart a U.S.-sponsored troop withdrawal agreement signed by the Beirut government and Israel in May.

Speaking to reporters at his summer retreat of Ehden in the northern Lebanese mountains, the 73-year-old ex-president said: "The front will continue democratic opposition to the government as long as it preserves democratic political life and does not consecrate one-party rule."

Mr. Franjeh, who controls an enclave in northern Lebanon, was referring to the right-wing Falangist Party of President Gemayel, whose critics accuse him of allowing the party to dominate Lebanon since he was elected last September.

Mr. Franjeh's comments were his first public pronouncement on the front, which he heads with former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and Druze leftist leader Walid Junblatt.

They indicated a more moderate approach to the Gemayel government than that taken by Mr. Junblatt, who has declared virtual war on the Lebanese army and admitted responsibility for rocketing its bases last week.

In Damascus, a leader of the internal revolt against Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat said the rebels were in contact with the front with a view to forming an alliance.

"We call for unity of struggle between the Palestine revolution and the National Salvation Front," Nimr Saleh, also known as Abu Saleh, told reporters.

Two other PLO factions, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), also welcomed the formation of the front.

## Israeli ministers say Syria blocks pullout

WASHINGTON (R) — Israel's foreign and defence ministers said Tuesday that their government wanted to carry out an agreement providing for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

One of the Israelis, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, told reporters as he and Defence Minister Moshe Arens arrived here for talks with U.S. officials.

"The main roadblock to implementation of this common (U.S.-Israeli) objective is the refusal of Syria and its constant efforts to undermine Lebanese sovereignty."

The two ministers were in Washington as stand-ins for Prime Minister Menachem Begin in talks with President Reagan and other top officials who are concerned

over Israel's plan for redeploying its forces to more secure lines in southern Lebanon.

They came at Mr. Reagan's invitation after Mr. Begin on Thursday cancelled, for "personal reasons," a U.S. visit set this week.

Israeli sources said those reasons were a combination of Mr. Begin's poor health and his desire to avoid a confrontation with Mr. Reagan over the planned withdrawal.

U.S. officials have avoided directly criticising the plan. But they share the concerns of Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, who was here for talks last week, that it could lead to a long-term partition of Lebanon between occupying Israeli and Syrian troops.

## Sri Lanka extends curfew

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government, battling to prevent the spread of rioting, Tuesday extended a night curfew to cover the whole country after it reported the killing of 35 guerrilla prisoners in a jail fight.

Official sources said the extension of the curfew, which had so far been imposed only in Colombo and three other districts, was aimed at preventing mischief makers going from trouble-free areas to join the rioting.

The Justice Ministry said several hundred prisoners at Welikade jail in Colombo Monday attacked minority Tamil guerrillas along with the curfew imposed in other parts of the country Tuesday night.

It said the curfew would be re-imposed in the whole country Wednesday night after an 11-hour break.

### India concerned

The residence of some of the Indian diplomatic staff were among those attacked in the rioting.

Sri Lanka's high commissioner in India, Bernard Tilakaratna, was called to the External Affairs Ministry in Delhi Monday to be told of India's disquiet at the incidents.

Extra security has been provided to the Indian high commission in Colombo and its staff, officials here said.

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# MIDDLE EAST

## Chad prepares to fight battle of Faya-Largeau

N'DJAMENA (R) — Two U.S. military aircraft have arrived in Chad with the first consignment of promised military aid to the embattled government as Libyan-backed rebels were reported to be boosting their northern stronghold garrison.

As two C-147 planes, bearing only the markings "MAC-USAF" on their fuselage, flew in with jeeps, other transport vehicles and military uniforms. Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat told reporters Libya had sent three or four battalions of fresh troops to the Oasis town of Faya-Largeau.

He also accused Libya of massing more troops and aircraft in the Aouzou strip, part of Chad's territory which Libya claims as its own and has occupied for the last 10 years.

Libya denies Chad's charges that it has been directly involved in the month-long fighting, the latest in the Central African cou-

ntry's protracted civil war.

The American shipment was part of a \$10-million aid package which Washington pledged to boost the government's war effort against Libyan-equipped rebels led by former President Goukouni Oueddei. Government sources said more U.S. military hardware as well as food supplies would follow this week.

The 13-month-old pro-Western government of President Hissene Habre has already received tons of weaponry from France, enabling it to regain the initiative after a string of defeats.

Having wrested most of eastern Chad from rebel control, gov-

ernment troops were expected to launch an offensive on Faya-Largeau, which has served as the insurgents' headquarters since its fall on June 24.

In an attempt to demonstrate Libyan involvement, Mr. Mahamat showed reporters Monday various military insignia he said were left by retreating Libyan soldiers.

### Mercy flight due

GENEVA (R) — A British-funded plane was to fly from Amsterdam Tuesday in a second attempt to get through to hungry children in Chad with a mercy flight of Swiss-donated food. United Nations officials said.

The aircraft landed on the Spanish Mediterranean island of Majorca ten days ago and made requests to overfly Algeria which were refused.



Chadian government soldiers take a rest Tuesday in the shade of a military truck equipped with anti-aircraft guns taken from rebel troops led by Goukouni Oueddei during fierce clashes last week (A.P. wirephoto)

## Israeli team gets clear message

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli delegation that returned here Tuesday from a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union said senior Soviet officials had warned them Israel would "have to reckon with the Soviet Union" if it went to war against Syria or attacked Soviet missiles.

A spokesman for the six-member delegation said that a senior official directly involved in formulating Soviet policy on the Middle East "gave us a clear message: If Israel should attack Syria or move against the new Soviet missiles stationed in Syria, it will have to reckon with the Soviet Union."

The delegation included Israeli

parliament members, activists in the leftist "peace now" movement and Israeli communists.

Israel has said it has the capacity to deal with the new SAM-5 missile batteries the Soviet Union introduced into Syria after Israel downed over 100 Syrian planes during its invasion of Lebanon last year.

### Delegation controversy

A bitter controversy broke out between two members of the Israeli delegation in Moscow Thursday night, it was reported.

Opposition Sheli Alternative leader Mattiahu Peled accepted an invitation to attend a PLO dinner, while other del-

egation members, including Benny Barabash of the Peace Now Movement, Labour Party member Ahron Harel and Member of Knesset Shulamit Aloni turned down the invitation.

Before going to the dinner, Peled attacked Aloni for trying to turn the tour into an "anti-Soviet campaign." He added that the refusal to attend the PLO function was "cowardly."

Aloni has used the occasion of the tour to meet with Soviet Jewish activists, to seek the re-nification of Jewish families, and to criticize the Soviet regime for its anti-Semitic and anti-Zionist policies, an aide said.

Aloni said Peled's attack was "unhelpful."

## Turkey accuses Paris, Geneva of 'indifference'

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's consular assembly decided Tuesday to send protest letters to the parliaments of France and Switzerland for "their support of the Armenian terrorists and their indifference in fighting Armenian terrorism."

A motion to send the letters was adopted unanimously by the assembly. Turkey's legislative body had picked by the ruling generals after the 1980 coup.

The move is one of a series of reactions here to the July 14 murder of a Turkish diplomat in Bru-

ssels and a bomb blast at the Turkish Airlines check-in counter at Paris' Orly airport the following day in which seven people died.

Both incidents were claimed by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA).

The motion accused France of "aiding the Armenian murderers committing inhuman acts by killing innocent Turkish people, and their negligence in not prosecuting the culprits."

It also charged Switzerland with "enabling Armenians every facility and allowing them to hold their congress in Switzerland."

## Tehran French embassy gets more security

TEHRAN (R) — The whole street in front of the French embassy in the centre of Tehran has been closed off by police following Sunday night's bomb attack on the trade mission, claimed by an Armenian guerrilla group.

France had asked Iran on Saturday to increase protection for its offices in Tehran, after previous bomb attacks damaged the trade mission and an Air France office on Thursday night.

The Orly group, believed by French police to be connected with the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), claimed responsibility for all three attacks in telephone calls.

French charge d'affaires Jean Perrin said the latest attack damaged the three-storey villa but caused no casualties.

He said the trade mission had been the least well-guarded French target in Tehran. Its police guard had apparently also been responsible for another diplomatic building some distance away in the same street.

The Iranian national news agency IRNA quoted a revolutionary official as saying efforts were underway to find the people who planned the bomb.

IRNA commented that "although such actions against French interests are because of the country's colonialist policies in various parts of the world, nevertheless such terrorist operations are not in the interests of the Islamic revolution."

In a telephone call to the French news agency in Tehran, a woman said a statement warning that the Orly group would strike again if France did not release a number of suspected members of ASALA detained in Paris.

## No wars can stop taxi drivers on the trail of two cities

By Hugh Carnegie  
Reuter

BEIRUT — With almost daily artillery battles raging around the Beirut-Damascus highway, a drive between the two capitals is an uncertain venture on twisting detours through breathtaking mountain scenery and countless checkpoints.

In recent days, warring Druze and right-wing Christian militias exchanging heavy rocket and artillery fire in the Shouf Mountains have kept part of the highway immediately east of Beirut almost constantly closed.

The road in the Bekaa Valley further to the east has also been shut by feuding Palestinian guerrillas.

But with luck, careful timing and by using a network of minor roads that buck and twist across the precipitous hills, travellers can make the trip, crossing the front-line between Israeli and Syrian forces.

The journey, in normal times a

comfortable 100 kilometre ride, takes around four hours if all goes well, is expensive and sometimes alarming.

With no flights between Beirut and Damascus, however, it is the quickest way between the cities.

Starting from Damascus, the highway goes through barren, rocky hills between the Syrian capital and the Lebanese border, then gives way to the flat expanse of the Bekaa before rearing up dramatically into the Shouf Mountains.

### Charge of taxis

Syrian taxis will take travellers across the border and the Bekaa as far as Shioura in Syrian-held territory. There Lebanese drivers vie with each other to secure the fare, of at least \$100, for the last section through the mountains.

With passport stamped and having brushed aside youths clutching currency for exchange, the taxi heads out past sandbagged artillery emplacements and hundreds

of Syrian troops and Palestinian guerrillas, many of them strolling among roadside shops buying provisions.

Here the road runs several miles north of the Israeli-Syrian front-line, but has often been closed recently by fighting between opponents and supporters of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat.

Camouflaged young Syrian soldiers normally wave traffic through the frequent checkpoints, but only the bravest run the gauntlet of rockets and bullets when the Palestinians are feuding.

In five trips in recent months, I have never had serious trouble, although a suspicious Israeli soldier once held me at gunpoint, hands in the air, while he checked my credentials.

From Shioura, the traveller's safety rests with the driver of the Lebanese taxi, usually a clattering, bald-tyred old Mercedes, who one hopes knows the best route of the day.

### As they come

He also knows how to treat each brand of fighter encountered along the way.

"Damascus (military) police," said one driver with a knowing nod one day last week as he swung open the door to give a ride to an armed Syrian soldier heading for the front line.

The soldier leaned back with a polite smile and lit a cigarette as the car strained up the mountain side, leaving behind the brown and green patchwork of the fertile Bekaa.

We now turned off the main highway, heading north and finally west on crumbling side roads, winding up and down past abandoned houses and huts occupied by Syrian men.

Heavily-camouflaged tank positions were visible in places among the stunningly beautiful ridges and passes, intruding on the scented pine woods, wildflowers and constant "cheech-cheech" sound of

crickets.

After the military policeman got out at a checkpoint in one of the many villages, a Syrian political officer handed a propaganda sheet through the car window. Round the next corner the driver flung it out again as we approached the front line.

At the last Syrian positions we were thoroughly checked before crossing the front line and going through the same at a Lebanese army checkpoint. On this trip we were north of Israeli lines.

Driving through the last of the mountains, there was little sign of the shelling that hit surrounding areas the night before, but posters of Christian heroes contrasted sharply with pictures of Druze leaders in a village only a kilometre or two back.

As we sailed down safely into the bustle of Beirut there were no signs of fighting, at least for the time being.

TV & RADIO	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b>	
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b>	
17:30	Koran
18:55	Cartoons
19:10	Tales from the World
19:35	Inner Space
19:50	Green Meadows
20:20	Programme Review
20:30	Local Programme
20:40	News in Arabic
20:50	Arabic Series
21:40	Wrestling
22:20	Local Programme
23:10	News in Arabic
<b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b>	
18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:30	Comedy: Some Mothers Do Have Them
21:10	Documentary
22:00	News in English
22:15	Magnam
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>	
855 KHz, AM, 90 MHz, FM	
and partly on 450 KHz, SW	
07:00	Morning Show
07:30	News Bulletin
08:00	News Summary
10:05	Morning Show
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	News Summary
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00	Talking Points, Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian Music
19:00	News Bulletin
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show
22:00	News Summary
23:00	News Summary
24:00	News Headlines
<b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b>	
639, 720, 1113 KHz	
06:00 Newsweek 06:45 Financial News	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b>	
* "Northern Lights" at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.	
<b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b>	
Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 661126/7	44371
American Centre . Tel. 24590	41520
American Centre library . Tel. 41520	36147-8
French Cultural Centre . Tel. 37044	37044
Goethe Institute . Tel. 41943	41943
Soviet Cultural Centre . Tel. 39777	39777
Spanish Cultural Centre . Tel. 34194	34194
Turkish Cultural Centre . Tel. 39777	39777
Hussein Youth City . Tel. 667161	667161
Y.W.C.A. . Tel. 31793	31793
Y.W.M.C.A. . Tel. 664251	664251
Amman Municipal Library . Tel. 36111	36111
University of Jordan Library . Tel. 843555	843555
<b>MUSEUMS</b>	
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes from 10th century old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round Tel. 51701.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Clashed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 11:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 1081240.	
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.	
<b>CHURCHES</b>	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.	
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 37441.	
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661787.	
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 23541.	
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.	
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.	
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.	
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.	
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.	
<b>PRAYER TIMES</b>	
03:12	Fajr
04:47	(Sunrise) Shuray
11:43	Dhuhr
15:24	Asr
18:27	Maghreb
20:12	Isha

# FOR THE TRAVELLER

## AMMAN AIRPORT

*This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.*

### ARRIVALS

08:15	Karachi (PIA)
08:45	Cairo (RJ)
09:05	Aqaba (RJ)
09:15	Beirut (RJ)
09:20	Abu Dhabi (GA)
09:30	Dubai (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
09:55	Beirut (RJ)
10:15	Muscat, Abu Dhabi (GA)
11:00	Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)
11:30	Larnaca (CY)
12:35	Cairo (RJ)
14:00	Kuwait (KAC)
14:40	Bucharest (TAROM)
15:20	Jeddah (SAU)
15:30	Cairo (RJ)
15:55	London (RJ)
16:30	Bangkok (RJ)
16:35	Madrid (RJ)
17:15	New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:45	Athens (GA)
18:00	Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
18:30	Cairo (RJ)
19:25	Frankfurt (LH)
19:55	Cairo (RJ)
20:15	Beirut (RJ)
20:55	Zurich, Geneva, Athens (SR)
22:30	Damascus (RJ)
22:55	Cairo (RJ)
00:30	Cairo (RJ)
00:35	Beirut (RJ)
02:30	Belgrade (Yugoslav Air)

### DEPARTURES

07:00	Aqaba (RJ)
08:30	Athens (GA)
12:35	Rome (Alitalia)
13:05	Beirut (MEA)
09:30	Karachi (PIA)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15	Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:50	Athens (GA)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
11:50	Athens, Copenhagen (SAS)
12:00	London (RJ)
12:35	Larnaca (CY)
14:25	Cairo (RJ)
14:30	Cairo (RJ)
15:40	Kuwait (KAC)
16:50	Larnaca (CY)

### WEATHER

*Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.*

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm seas.

*Low/high temperature in deg.C*

Amman	21/32
Aqaba	26/30
Deserts	22/36
Jordan Valley	23/38

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 31, Aqaba 39. Humidity readings: Amman 38 per cent. Aqaba 24 per cent.

### MONEY EXCHANGE

*Local sell/buy rates in ffs*

Belgian franc	70.11	70.5
Dutch guilder	125.3	126.1
Egyptian guinea	330.37	332.5
French franc	46.61	46.9
Iraqi dinar	446.67	45.5
Italian lire (for 100)	23.9	23.9
Japanese yen (for 100)	151.31	152.5
Kuwaiti dinar	1241.31	1245.3
Lebanese lira	82	82.8
Omani riyal	98.31	101.7
Qatari riyal	98.31	99.9
Saudi riyal	105.47	105.7
Swedish crown	47.3	47.6
Swiss franc	173.4	174.4
Syrian lira	63.67	64.2
Croat riyal	98.73	99.3
UAE dollar	55.55	55.8
U.S. dollar	364.5	366.5
W. German mark	140.2	141

## Chinese-made subs used in Egyptian navy drills

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Tuesday witnessed the final stage of a four-day naval manoeuvres in the Mediterranean Sea in which Chinese-made submarines took part for the first time.

French-made missiles, Soviet and British-made torpedo boats also took part in the manoeuvres where live ammunition were used.

Armed forces Chief of Staff Ibrahim El-Orabi told reporters that units from the American Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean

Sea will take part in joint manoeuvres with the Egyptian navy early next August.

He said the manoeuvres were expected to be held at around the same time joint exercises will take place at the Western Desert between Egyptian army and American troops of the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF).

The force was established by former President Jimmy Carter to respond to requests from friendly countries for help against external threats.

## Castro contacts Assad on Middle East issues

DAMASCUS (R) — Cuban President Fidel Castro Monday sent a message on the Middle East to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, the official Syrian news agency SANA said.

Levi Farah Balmaseda, Cuban minister of cabinet affairs, delivered it on Dr. Castro's behalf to Syrian Prime Minister Abdel-Rauf Al-Kasbi, it said.

It said the message dealt with problems in the Middle East area, specifically in Lebanon, but gave

no more details.

Mr. Farah has met Syrian leaders and rival Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials over the last two weeks as part of an attempt to end the rebellion within Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fatah group of the PLO.

After conferring in Havana, he returned to Damascus Tuesday to resume his mission.

Mr. Farah's visit is one of many reconciliation attempts, mainly by Arab leaders.

## Thatcher-Kyprianou talks focus on Cyprus issue

LONDON (R) — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou called for a new effort to solve the Cyprus problem when he met British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, British officials said.

Mrs. Thatcher, in turn, stressed Britain's desire to see a just and lasting solution and would do anything to help the divided island in line with United Nations initiatives, they said.

He was reported earlier to have

said he would press a claim that Britain owed the island £200 million (\$310 million) for facilities provided for British forces stationed there since its independence in 1960—a claim rejected by Britain.

The British officials said they were not aware it had been raised in the talks with Mrs. Thatcher.

Mr. Kyprianou is also having talks with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

## Bhutto's daughter hospitalised

KARACHI (R) — Benazir Bhutto, the detained daughter of executed former Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was taken to hospital here Tuesday under tight security for the treatment of ear trouble, family sources said.

The sources said Miss Bhutto, 30, was driven to the Vaidast Medical Centre by police from her family home where she has been under house arrest.

The exact nature of her ailment was not known. But hospital sources said the doctors might suggest to the military government that Miss Bhutto go abroad if she could not get proper treatment in the country.

## Birdwatchers allowed to leave Turkey

ISTANBUL (R) — Two British birdwatchers on trial in north-west Turkey on charges of entering a prohibited military zone were expected to leave the country before the end of the week, British Consulate officials said Monday.

They said the passports, originally withheld by a court in Enez, would be handed back to them within the next two days.

Simon Albrecht, 33, of Cambridge, and Dennis Buisson, in his late fifties from Luton, were arrested in early-June, accused of taking photographs in a prohibited zone near Enez.

The trial was adjourned last week until Aug. 3, but it was not clear whether the men would return to this hearing.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	
Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire, police	194
Blood bank	75121
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Fire headquarters	220043
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	30441
Traffic police	363911



## Khammash attends funeral

BAGHDAD (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday delegated Court Minister Amer Khammash to attend the funeral of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's mother, who died Sunday. Mr. Khammash attended the funeral and conveyed King Hussein's deep sympathy to the Iraqi President and the other members of the family of the deceased. The president's mother was buried at Tikrit, north of Baghdad.

## King condolences Dalbough family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein delegated the Ma'raq District governor to convey his condolences to the Dalbough family on the death of Ibrahim Oqlah Abu Dalbough who worked as an engineer.

## Ayyoub limits egg marketing to coop

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub Tuesday issued a defence order restricting the marketing of eggs to the Cooperative Society for the Production and Marketing of Eggs operational from August 15.

Violation of the new order will be dealt with according to the provisions of the economic security law, the order says.

Commenting on the new order, Mr. Ayyoub said the expansion of egg production in Jordan has created over-production which necessitates the organisation of the egg marketing in neighbouring countries. Self-sufficiency has already been reached, and it has been decided that the cooperative society is the most suitable body to undertake the marketing job abroad, the minister added.

## Public Works Ministry moves to new building

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Public Works has moved its offices to new premises in Abdali near the Parliament building, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper Tuesday.

It said that the ministry's new offices are to begin functioning on

Aug. 1. They are being housed in a seven storey building which stands on a 10-dunum piece of land and which cost JD 800,000 to build, the paper said.

Previously, the Public Works Ministry offices were housed in an annex in the Ministry of Education, also in the Abdali area.

## CAEU holds meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The committee of the permanent delegates of the member states of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) discussed in a meeting held here Monday the working of the technical committees spe-

cialising in the field of joint Arab action.

The committee adopted a number of recommendations which will be referred to the next ministerial meeting of the member states in December.

## Obeidat visits Salt

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Ahmad Obeidat Tuesday visited the city of Salt where he held a meeting with its Governor Muhammad Al Khatib.

He also met Balqa Governor Muhammad Al Khatib.

Mr. Obeidat later toured the departments of passports, the civil registry, and civil defence and police offices in the governorate.

## Bank gives new loans

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani Tuesday chaired a meeting of the Cities and Villages Development Bank board of directors.

The meeting decided to grant loans totalling JD 538,000 to a number of municipalities and rural councils to carry out public service projects.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran Tuesday chairs a meeting of the Higher Agricultural Council which discussed the final arrangements for the establishment of a company for the marketing and processing of agricultural goods (Petra photo)

## Agri marketing company final arrangements made

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Agricultural Council, under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Tuesday decided at the Prime Ministry that the new company for the marketing and processing of agricultural products will offer its shares to public subscription on Sept. 15.

The issue will be for a duration of 45 days and all subscribers will have to pay 25 per cent of their shares' value upon registration.

The company, which is to be run along commercial lines, will be given government support and will run in compliance with the government's policy of supporting the agricultural sector, and providing it with modern facilities, the council stressed.

The council decided during its four-hour meeting to reduce the value of fixed assets to be transferred to the company from the government by JD 2 million. A special commission has evaluated the standing assets at JD 12 mil-

lion, which will after its transfer to the company will not exceed JD 10 million. The company will have to cover half this sum through cash payment, while the other half will be given to the company in the form of a soft long-term loan, with a period of grace of five years.

The loan will be interest exempt during the period of grace, and the interest rate for the following years is to be reduced from 7.5 per cent to five per cent to guarantee company profitability. The council also decided that the company's establishing committee should apply to the government to include its processing and canning operations in the company's app-

proved economic projects, which would, as a result, be granted customs free status and on income-tax holiday for nine years.

The company plans to market agricultural products and to deal with production surplus and seasonal imbalances in such a way as to guarantee a satisfactory income for the farmer, and provide the consumer at reasonable prices.

The company will also undertake to use surplus agricultural products in its processing operations, and to market them outside the country. It will also establish and manage retail outlets and to negotiate contracts with farmers to grow certain crops while providing them with seeds and technology needed for production.

The company has been registered at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, with a capital of JD 10,000,000, 51 per cent of which will be owned by the treasury and other government institutions.

## Festival arrangements near to completion

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday evening chaired a meeting of the Jerash Festival Higher National Committee to discuss final arrangements for opening the festival on Aug. 12.

The committee members heard a report presented by the committee chairman and director of the festival Dr. Mazen Al Armouti and discussed the festival's final programmes.

According to the report, all technical and administrative preparations are now nearing completion with the help of and in cooperation with the many public and private organisations involved.

At the meeting, Queen Noor voiced her appreciation of the committee's efforts and wished the festival every success.

The festival, the second of its kind to be held in the ancient Roman city of Jerash is scheduled to open on Aug. 12 under royal patronage.

A total of 17 groups from Arab and foreign nations are expected to present cultural and art performances during the festival which ends on Aug. 20.

There will be special provisions for children, book exhibitions, displays of national crafts, and folk songs and dancing.

Participants from Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, North Yemen, Kuwait, Lebanon, the United States, Britain, France, Austria, Italy, China, India and Bangladesh will perform during the nine day festival.

Nearly one hundred publishers from Jordan and the Arab World will exhibit literary works at the book exhibition.

## Clean up campaign gets off the ground in Aqaba

AQABA (Petra) — Prime Ministry adviser for the development and organisation of the city of Aqaba Muhammad Abu Nuwwar Tuesday discussed with Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and Water Supply Corporation (WSC) engineers in here ways of providing the third and fifth residential areas in the city with water and electrical services. Meanwhile, general health and public safety was the topic of discussion at a meeting held in here Tuesday

by the Aqaba Public Safety Committee.

The meeting decided to form a committee to follow up the implementation of a previously-taken decision to remove old vehicles, machinery and gas-containers to places allocated for them outside the city.

A public campaign to clean the city was also initiated and the city subsidiary traffic committee was asked to outline a report on the traffic situation in the city.

## Iraq, Jordan agree on Euphrates project as water supply schemes reduce shortages

By Lima Nabil  
Special to the Jordan Times and  
Al Ra'i newspapers

AMMAN — Preparations for drawing water from the Euphrates River in Iraq are going ahead according to plan and a local Jordanian firm is now making feasibility studies of the project, according to Water Supply Corporation (WSC) Director Yassin Al Kayed.

He said that agreement was reached between Iraq and Jordan on this project, and plans for its implementation will be drawn up after the local firm has completed its review.

In an interview with the Jordan Times and Al Ra'i newspapers, Mr. Kayed also spoke about the WSC's projects to supply water throughout Jordan.

### Amman area

The water situation in Amman and its southern regions is good, and the town of Madaba, 30 kilometres south of here is now receiving sufficient water supplies from Al Qastal springs, Mr. Kayed said.

One of the areas of Amman which used to complain of chronic water shortages, Marj Al Hamam, is now adequately supplied and the areas of southern Amman like Sahab and its neighbouring villages will receive continuous supplies by the end of the month, Mr. Kayed added.

According to the WSC director, the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) is currently helping in

the implementation of a water project to Bani Hamideh's 11 villages south of here.

West of Amman, the WSC is planning to carry out a project to supply a cluster of 12 villages with water once the relevant studies are completed. The project is to be carried out west of the town of Wadi Seer.

Two major water projects are being implemented in the Jordan Valley and also in the western regions by the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA). When these projects are completed, Mr. Kayed said they will supply water to Amman and the Balqa region around Salt.

In the Balqa region itself, he said, the water situation is satisfactory and distribution is going on according to a set programme. The WSC now plans to drill an artesian well in the Yazidieh region in order to solve the problem of water shortage at Zay and Al 'Arda west of here, Mr. Kayed said.

He added UNICEF is contributing to this project which will also benefit 13 small villages around Zay and Al 'Arda.

### The north:

The water situation in the Irbid Governorate is good because the WSC, since the start of this summer, has begun supplying the region with sufficient amounts (nearly 32,000 cubic metres) of water daily, Mr. Kayed said.

Previously, he said, Irbid Gov-

ernorate received a daily supply of 22 cubic metres of water. Work is nearing completion on Al Tannour water project to supply Ajloun and its villages with sufficient water supplies, Mr. Kayed pointed out.

Also a water project to draw Wadi Al Arab water to the Irbid Governorate is in its initial stages and should be completed in 24 months, Mr. Kayed added.

Karak Governorate, Mr. Kayed said, now receives sufficient quantities of water from Al Sultan-Ghweir water springs. The region receives between five and six thousand cubic metres of water daily, Mr. Kayed said.

Another water project to benefit eight villages in Karak Governorate will be implemented once a loan from the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic Development arrives to finance it, Mr. Kayed said.

According to Mr. Kayed, after exploiting Al Disi watersheds, in 1982, water has been reaching Ma'an Governorate regularly. But, he said, the WSC has floated a tender recently to implement a project to draw water to the gov-

ernorate from Ras Al Naqab. The project, which will benefit six villages, will be partly financed by the Kuwaiti fund, he said.

### WSC's other responsibilities:

Mr. Kayed said that the WSC has the responsibility of supplying water to all parts of the country except for the Amman area which is the responsibility of the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) and the Jordan Valley which falls under the jurisdiction of the JVA.

As from the beginning of this year, the WSC has given part of its responsibility for supplying water to towns and villages to local councils.

Under the new arrangement, the WSC provides water to big water towers built for this purpose by the local councils, and the latter distribute the water to the homes, Mr. Kayed explained.

But, he said, in places where there are no local municipal and village councils, the WSC takes the direct responsibility of supplying the population settlements with water.

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## TIME THIS WEEK

### EUROPE

Japan: Emerging world power  
How the Japanese do it  
Japan to open doors: Nakasone  
Why Japan succeeds

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL presents

Noel Coward's intimate comedy

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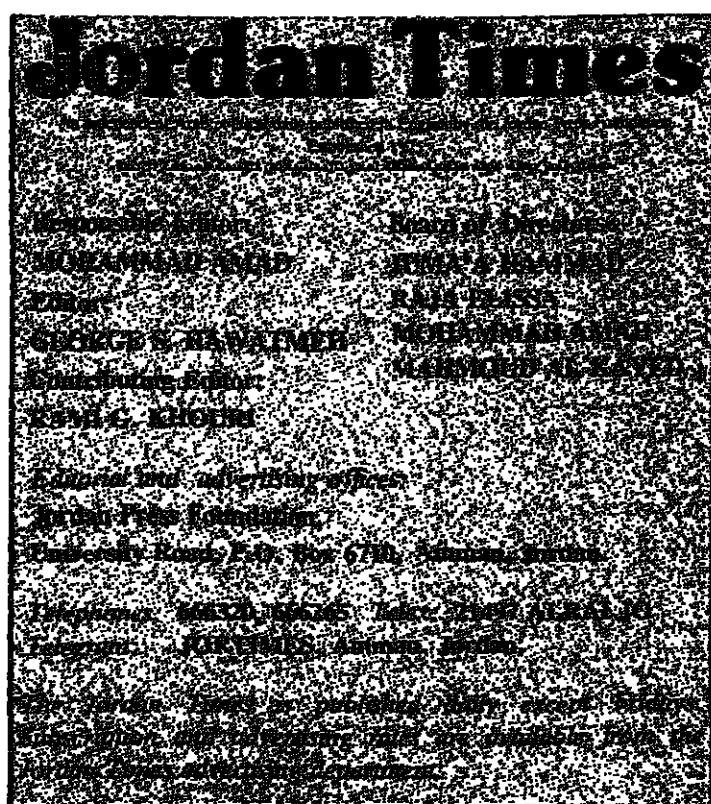
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## God knows what else

Following the cold-blooded murder of young Palestinians, yesterday, we were told that the Israeli occupation authorities had already mounted a search for the perpetrators of the ugly crime against the students of the Islamic College. But we have come to understand the Israelis much better than that.

On the one hand, it might be the Palestine Liberation Organisation that ordered the attack against the Palestinians, those Israelis said. And what a dirty claim it was. On the other hand, the Levinger settlers might have been to blame for the massacre — not the Begin government itself, of course.

Well, even if it was only an extremist Jewish group that did the cowardly killings in Hebron yesterday, will the Israeli authorities catch the murderers? They certainly will, but only when they catch those who blew up and maimed the mayors of Ramallah and Nablis.

Actually, we expect that the occupation authorities will neither catch the criminals nor even look for them.

As we have just said, the trouble with Israel goes far beyond this state's declared aim of wanting security from and co-existence with the Arabs.

Israel, through both its daily practices and official thinking, insists on making its fight in the Middle East without whatsoever hope for the future. It takes two to co-exist, which the Israelis do not seem to remember.

The massacre of Palestinian students in Hebron on Tuesday serves notice that this area's troubles are far bigger than a Jewish state looking for recognition and co-existence with the Arab World. The heinous crime, which no doubt was carried out by Jewish settlers and blessed by Israeli official thinking if not practice, shows once again that Israel is hell bent on covering up and encouraging attacks against the inhabitants of the occupied West Bank until their final physical elimination.

There can be no question in our minds that the massacre perpetrated in Hebron yesterday, and the continuing aggression and terrorism by the settlers of Kiryat Arba and others against the Palestinians in most West Bank towns and villages, is but the latest move in an Israeli plan aimed at the full subjugation of the Palestinian people, and driving them away from their homes and land, in order to Israelise all the occupied territories, and God knows what else.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Annexation speeds ahead

ISRAELI DEFENCE Minister Moshe Arens Monday expressed his government's long term objectives in relation to the occupied Arab territories by announcing that Israel law will be applied to these territories as a first step towards final annexation. Although this Israeli stand is not a new one, the announcement of Israeli intentions at this particular time and in such an overt manner means that the annexation plans are now in the finishing stage. Israel has realised that the situation in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is no longer the focus of world attention and therefore it has chosen to announce its plans at a moment when the superpowers and the Arab countries of the region are involved in the Lebanese crisis.

Israel believes that the implementation of this plan at such an opportune moment will save it the usual wave of denunciations by the world. Israel has relentlessly worked to conceal the Palestinian issue from the eyes of the world, as a first step towards achieving its goals. Of course Israel's invasion of Lebanon has helped its leaders to fulfil this aim. Despite the deep differences among the Arab states, we still believe it is not too late for a serious effort by Arab countries to pool their resources and build up their strength to foil the sinister Israeli plan.

#### Al Dustour: Disunity lets in Begin

IT SEEMS that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin will end his political career by keeping his election promises of 1977 when he declared his intention of annexing the whole of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. We have no doubt that this plan is being carried out especially after hearing Defence Minister Moshe Arens announcing Monday that Israel plans to apply Israeli law to the Arab territory prior to a formal annexation. We do not know when the final annexation will take place but Israel's increased establishment of settlements and the repressive measures imposed on the Arabs in the occupied lands are strong indications that the Israeli scheme is about to be implemented.

Israeli leaders are of course benefiting from the current Arab situation. The Arab countries petty internal feuds and the inter-Palestinian strife. It is at this moment, when Arab states are completely involved with issues other than the Palestinian problem, that the Israelis have chosen to announce their intentions. Arens' views were supported by Interior Minister Yosef Burg and a leader of the Israeli opposition Labour Party Haim Bar Lev who said that the River Jordan constitutes Israel's permanent frontier.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: A prelude for division

THE CURRENT events in Lebanon are but a prelude to an eventual partition. In the north of the country, there exists factions under the Syrian umbrella and claim a sizeable part of the country. Lebanese renegade army officer Saad Haddad is in control of the southern part of the country with full Israeli backing while in Beirut the Lebanese President and his government are trying desperately to control Lebanon's affairs in the face of inter-factional fighting.

The formation of the National Salvation Front led by Walid Junblatt came as a result of an attempt by one faction (the Phalangists) to impose its will over all other factions in Lebanon. Lebanon's central government cannot ignore the legitimate demands of the other groups like the Druze in Lebanon who have traditionally been partners with the Maronites in running the country. The central government cannot ensure security and stability in Lebanon unless it recognised the rights of all the factions and allows them to join in forming a national government representing all sectors of the Lebanese people.

# Democrats seek ways to beat Reagan

By David Nagy  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — With one year left to find a presidential nominee for the 1984 elections, the opposition democrats are now tiptoeing towards battle with Ronald Reagan as though they faced an exercise in giant-killing.

Their two main anxieties emerged in long, soul-searching talks recently conducted between would-be White House candidates and hundreds of Democratic Party leaders.

One is a grudging respect for President Reagan's mastery as a politician capable of arousing public support and turning the tables on over-confident foes on almost any issue.

The other is an identity crisis within the party itself, with those proud of its traditionally liberal, big-government stance confronting those who say that for 1984 the party needs a sharp change of image and an exciting new

candidate to match.

As a result, although Mr. Reagan carries political burdens ranging from unemployment to rumours of scandal in his 1980 election campaign, many leading democrats are no more confident of beating him now than they were a year ago.

As for finding their own nominee, they are even less certain now than six months ago when the race began in earnest.

Former Vice President Walter Mondale, leading by 2-1 in polls only a month or two ago, is now neck-and-neck with space hero John Glenn, a middle-of-the-road Ohio senator.

Nuclear freeze advocate Alan Cranston, a liberal senator from California, is chipping away at Mr. Mondale's left flank.

Black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson may take a big chunk out of that same flank if he decides to enter the fray.

Polls show that more and more Democratic Party leaders are remaining publicly uncommitted

until they see who drops out first in the 1984 primary elections and party causes that will select delegates to the presidential nominating convention.

The opposition party leaders discussed their quandaries at a stock-taking session of their governing body, the Democratic National Committee, late last week in Detroit.

It took place exactly one year before the 1984 nominating convention, and in the very hotel Mr. Reagan used as his headquarters during the 1980 Republican convention.

He cast a long shadow over the democrats' meeting.

"Mr. Reagan will not be easy to defeat," said Mr. Cranston, who has watched the president operate politically for years in their common home-state, California.

"His acting skills enable him to fool some of the people most of the time and most of the people some of the time. We must see to it that he does not fool a majority of the voters in November of 1984".

Virtually everyone at the Democratic meeting assumed Mr. Reagan would run again even though he has not said so. And almost no one expected him to be hurt much by the current row over how his 1980 campaign aides got hold of briefing papers prepared for then-President Jimmy Carter.

Barring some dramatic development in that affair, most democrats said, the campaign will turn chiefly on the state of the economy and on whether Mr. Reagan manages to improve his standing with militant women, blacks and others.

At the Detroit meeting, Senator Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, a long shot for the nomination, said what the democrats needed was a campaigner as slick as Mr. Reagan himself.

"I'd suggest, in the best spirit of unity, that we don't come off very well" with the public, Mr. Hollings said. "We need a new symbol, new packaging".

Concern about the party's image came from all sides.

Some warned that democrats

should not go too far in toning down their traditional liberalism and support of government-financed social programmes, lest they disaffect faithful constituents and end up imitating Reagan-style conservatism.

"I don't think we're going to win this campaign unless we arouse the energy and intensity of our people," said Mr. Mondale.

"Unless people want to vote, unless they feel a stake, unless there's a difference (between the candidates) and they know it... we're not going to make it".

But many democrats fear the party has not gone nearly far enough to combat the idea that it habitually raises taxes, spends money and panders to special interest groups such as organised labour, racial minorities and feminists.

The latter charge is often made by dark-horse presidential contenders like former Florida Governor Reubin Askew. Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and Mr. Hollings, who suggest Mr. Mondale and Mr. Cranston are vying to curry favour with labour, teachers,

Jews and other liberal blocs.

Many voters are sick of special-interest politics, Mr. Askew said in Detroit. "We must be more than a collection of self-seeking interest groups... we are not black, or white, Hispanic or Anglo, young or old, man or woman, management or labour, northerner or southerner. We are Americans".

However they sort out these disputes, Democratic Party professionals seem inclined to ignore anything that distracts them from the overriding practical goal of picking a winner.

"We're looking for a candidate that can win as opposed to finding an ideological litmus test of political purity," Iowa state Democratic Chairman Dave Dagle told Reuters in a comment typical of the mood of the Detroit meeting.

"The main concern I keep hearing is that we have to retire the man in the White House," said Polly Barragan, a Democratic Party vice-chairman. "A lot of party people are still looking for the right candidate. The show is just beginning".



## Japan unlikely to meet foreign aid target

By Charles Smith

TOKYO — Japan's ambitious attempt to double the size of its foreign aid programme over a five year period which began in April 1981 seems almost certain to fail, largely because of constraints on the domestic budget.

Fulfillment of the target would mean the disbursement by the government of just over \$21 billion worth of aid during the five years up to 1985. When the aid doubling target was adopted in the winter of 1980 it appeared not too difficult to achieve. However aid disbursement actually fell in both 1981 and 1982, at least in dollar terms.

Government officials estimate that disbursements would have to rise at an annual rate of 28 per cent in 1983, 1984 and 1985 to make up for the setbacks during the first two years of the programme. This is admitted to be "extremely difficult," although foreign ministry officials are refusing to give up the struggle altogether.

Two things have gone wrong with the aid programme during the past couple of years apart from the basic problem of budgetary constraints. The first and more serious mishap was a sharp decline in the value of Japan's multilateral aid (meaning aid disbursed through international institutions such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank).

Multilateral aid seems to have fallen, largely as a result of problems outside the control of Japan itself.

However foreign ministry officials blame their colleagues at the Ministry of Finance for having deliberately withheld one important payment to the International Development Agency, the World Bank's soft loan "window", that was technically due at the end of 1982. The payment was withheld — or rather delayed — according to the Foreign Ministry, because of a dispute about Japan's voting rights at the World Bank, which are considered not to be on a par with its contributions.

The second snag which the aid programme encountered last year was a sharp decline of the yen exchange rate against the dollar. This meant that yen-dominated loan made by the Japanese government were worth less in terms of dollars than would have been the case a year earlier.

Taking the aid programme as a whole, the yen depreciation made the difference between a modest rise in disbursements and the 4.7 per cent fall, in dollar terms, that was actually registered. The depreciation was a piece of bad luck, but officials in charge of the aid programme must have known from the start that success or otherwise in achieving the aid doubling target would rest at least partly on the movement of exchange rates.

Leaving aside unavoidable factors such as exchange rate shifts and administrative problems in international financial institutions, Japan's aid dis-

bursements during the first two years of the five-year target period would seem to have been running more or less on schedule.

Yen-denominated bilateral lending rose sharply in 1982 — particularly to China — and there was a respectable increase in the value of technical assistance.

Aid officials say that if bilateral aid can be made to keep on growing for the next 2.5 years at roughly the rate of 1981 and 1982, the doubling target ought to be in the bag. However it is at this point that budgetary difficulties start cropping up. Foreign aid, along with defence and energy development, has enjoyed exemption for the past three years from the extremely severe expenditure ceilings imposed by the Ministry of Finance on other government programmes. In 1984, aid may enjoy a much more limited degree of exemption than in the past.

The budgetary problem means that Japan will certainly have to start cutting back on the rate at which it has been increasing its aid pledges from next year onwards. There is a time lag between pledging and disbursement, but even disbursements could begin to slow down in the final two years of the aid doubling programme. This will be particularly likely if the government fails to come up with a solution to the problems of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, an organisation specialising in soft loans to less developed countries whose finances are in serious disarray.

Japan's apparent inability to fulfil its own target for increasing foreign aid seems bound to attract a good deal of criticism from other nations, if only because failure seems to be occurring at precisely the time as the country's external balance of payments is moving strongly into surplus.

Officials at the Foreign Ministry (which champions the aid programme) and at the Finance Ministry (which reluctantly puts up the funds for it) insist, however, that there is no real connection between the billions of dollar Japan earns from its overseas trade and the money it can afford to spend on aid.

The aid programme is paid for out of the national budget, not out of the foreign exchange reserves, and Japan's national budget, as officials never tire of repeating, is more deeply in the red than that of any other major industrial nation.

When all is said and done, Japan remains a highly important aid donor, especially to nations in its own part of the world. The value of Japan's overseas development assistance in 1982 was the fourth largest among the main donor countries, and would have been third if France had excluded donations to its own overseas possessions. Japan has a passable record as an aid giving country, but passable could prove not quite enough for a nation which is rapidly emerging as one of the world's most formidable economic powers.

—Financial Times Feature

## Greece claims victory over accord with U.S.

By George Coats

ATHENS — Greece and the United States have initiated an accord on the future of American bases in Greece, bringing to an end nine tortuous months of difficult negotiations.

After the ceremony, the prime minister, Mr. Papandreu, claiming a national victory for the government, called the agreement unique and "an historic step towards Greek national independence."

He stressed that the accord foresees the bases, four large installations and 20 ancillary facilities, being closed five years from Jan. 1, and dismantled over 17 months in 1989. In addition, the United States has pledged to provide Greece with \$500 million in military assistance for 1984. Close to the 70 per cent level of American military assistance to Turkey to maintain what it calls the military balance in the Aegean.

However, Mr. Papandreu's critique of the accord appears to be selective, reflecting again the nature of the negotiations, where hardheaded talks were combined with Greek theatre. Mr. Papandreu has been negotiating on two fronts — with the Americans and with his own domestic public opinion.

In opposition, Mr. Papandreu was the scourge of the Americans, articulating and contributing to

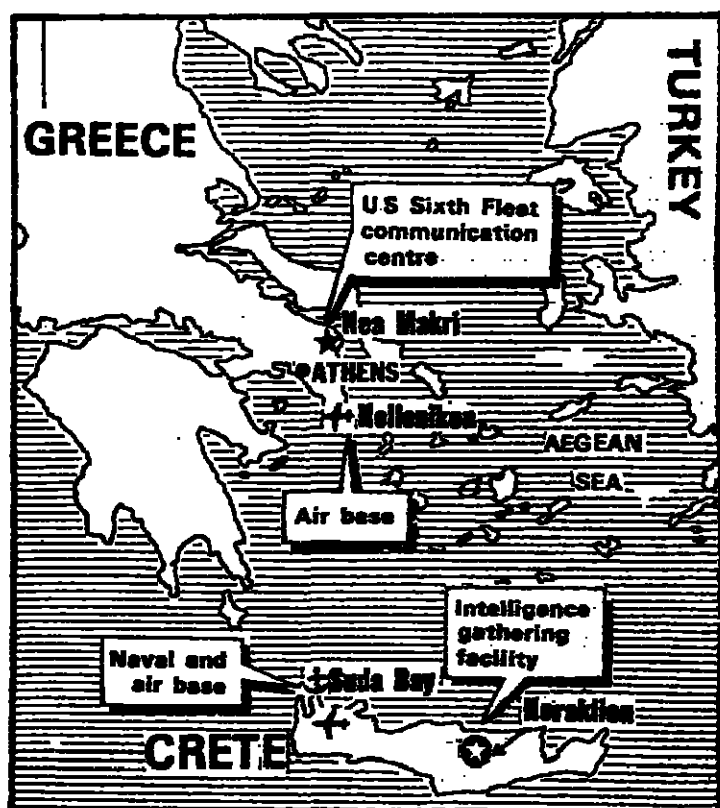
the widespread Greek suspicion of American policies in this volatile region, and virulently attacking the previous conservative governments for their attempts to reach a new bases accord.

But since coming to power, Mr. Papandreu appears to have somewhat moderated his stance. The negotiations, he continually stressed, were not for the preservation of the bases in Greece, but to establish a timetable for their removal. This, he told other Greek political leaders and the nation in a televised briefing, is what he has achieved.

However, American officials, speaking privately, point out that the five-year cut-off point for the bases is not automatic, but only comes into force should either side request that the bases be closed two months before the agreement expires. Should neither do so, then presumably the bases will continue until their closure is requested.

The accord foresees that the bases will be exclusively defensive, and that Greece will have the right to control all their activities. In the event of a Middle East crisis, Greece will see that they are not used against any of its friends in the region, and Athens can suspend the accord unilaterally in a case of extreme urgency.

—The Guardian



# Why bankers put the boot into Brazil

By Peter Rodgers

LONDON — The row between Brazil and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been the biggest test yet of how far Western banks and governments can impose their own versions of strict economic management on Third World countries.

The result — reassuring to bankers and financial markets — is that the IMF still has the whip hand even in dealing with the world's largest debtor, one of only two (the other is Mexico) with the financial muscle to make a real fight of it alone. A substantial cut in real wages has been agreed as part of a new economic austerity package, paving the way for a deal with the IMF and a few more months of sleep at night for international bankers.

The unanswered question — the one they should really be wor-

rying about now that Brazil appears to have bitten the dust in the great shoot-out — is whether the Brazilian government's much publicised fears of blood on the streets as the price of austerity prove to be more than a negotiating tactic.

The events of the last few weeks may have involved a certain amount of orchestration. When Dr. Fritz Leutwiler, the managing director of the Bank for International Settlements — a grouping of the world's central banks — announced that Brazil would not be allowed an extension on a vital loan, the shock inside Brazil prepared the way for a crisis television announcement of new austerity measures.

Britain's experience in negotiating with the IMF in 1976 suggests that governments can use the fund as an excuse for unpopular measures to which they may already be drifting through force of circumstance. As some Brazilian

ministers, but not the president, appear to have privately accepted the need to bow to the IMF long ago, there was clearly some showmanship involved, for public consumption.

But the evidence is that at least some of the fears of instability are real. Brazil is a country that has survived economically by rapid growth but has lost many of its markets in the world recession. It has a fast-growing population that does not have the liberal comforts of the British social security system to prevent poverty turning to outright starvation and despair.

With 125 million people — a large proportion of them suffering from bad food, inadequate housing, and rising unemployment — those in jobs have been protected against inflation of over 100 per cent by index linking of their wages. Now this has been reduced to 80 per cent of price rises to cut the budget deficit and, according to Brazilian politicians, to prevent a further

rise in unemployment.

Though the IMF may prove to have pushed too hard, it also has serious problems if it is seen as a soft touch. The fund does not have enough money to finance a rescue by itself and has normally worked jointly with commercial banks. Though the IMF used some successful browbeating of banks during the Mexican rescue, patience has been wearing thin, and there has been much less success in corraling banks into the Brazilian deal.

In February, the IMF set up a first rescue package for Brazil, jointly with commercial banks, but the Brazilians within a couple of months missed most of their economic targets. Some banks showed defects in the technical structure of the financing as an excuse to wash their hands of the affair. The current negotiations are, therefore, about saving a rescue that is only five months old anyway, which has contributed to a

shell-shocked and rather cynical view of Brazil.

In these circumstances, the bank lenders who are vital to propping up Brazil's finances are unlikely to cooperate if they believe that the IMF has been made to look an ass. The banks have been doing their own homework in order to show the IMF that they will not be satisfied if the fund's seal of economic approval is devalued, with the implication that ultimately they might not cooperate.

Brazil needs \$8 billion in new loans between now and the end of next year, and the banks are expected to provide \$5 billion of this. The rest, they say, must come from governments, which will present Mrs. Thatcher with a tough decision when the Brazilians arrive asking for new trade credits and government export guarantees. Her view appears to be that debtors should not necessarily be bailed out, and that the

banks should face the consequences of their unwise lending. She will be even less sympathetic later this month when she sees the big British banks profits, which will be sharply up in spite of the debts crisis.

"The Brazilians' rational answer to Mrs. Thatcher's hands-off approach should be that although their own bad management may have played a part in their problems, by far the greatest blame lies with economic mismanagement by industrialised countries to the North. First, careless expansion drove oil prices into the stratosphere, to be rapidly followed by monetarist contraction which drove interest rates the same way, at a time when the recession ate into the Third World's export markets. Brazil's economic management may not be that much worse than the developed world's."

—The Guardian



# Greece: Where past mingles with the present

By Afifah A. Kaloti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Greece, the cradle of civilisation on the shores of the Mediterranean in Europe, and home of a culture that is still influencing our modern world has emerged as one of the leading nations in the field of tourism in the twentieth century.

The Arab and Greek nations have been closely linked in culture and trade over the ages, and this trend is continuing and increasing every day. Cooperation between both sides in tourism over the past 20 years has been considerably helpful in advancing understanding between the modern Greek and Arab nations.

In a bid to further cement this relationship, the national Greek air carrier, Olympic Airways, opened a direct air service between Amman and Athens on June 3. Opening the thrice-weekly flights, Olympic Airways Chairman, Dr. Christos Papageorgiou said: "We are closely connected with your friendly country through historical and cultural links. Both the Greek and the Arab na-

tions established a culture that served as the cornerstone of modern civilisation".

Dr. Papageorgiou was addressing a group of Jordanian journalists invited to visit Greece for four days to mark the inauguration of Olympic Airways direct air route between Amman and Athens.

"Greece strongly believes in increasing and deepening all forms of cooperation with the Arab countries since this is bound to serve our common interests," Dr. Papageorgiou said.

As journalists from Jordan we had a taste of Greek hospitality by flying Olympic Airways and by staying in the Greek mainland and idyllic islands. Greece is the Arab World's neighbour and whose legendary beauty should be seen in order to be believed.

Here is a country with ancient temples, sculptures, churches, beautiful beaches and ideal holiday centres. One is really thrilled by the closeness of the past and the overwhelming modern life of the present time. A holiday in Greece is indeed something for a person to remember and an experience



Olympic Airways Chairman Dr. Christos Papageorgiou receives the Jordanian journalists.

that will live in his/her memory for years to come.

The group of journalists who were invited by Olympic Airways and its agent in Jordan, Grand Travel and Tourism, started its wonder trip with Olympic Airways' hospitality flight to Greece. On board we enjoyed its attentive in-flight service and on arrival, the

facility of Ellinikon Airport at Athens.

Olympic Airways domestic service offered us free services and we cruised around to discover the magic of three Greek islands. It was simply fabulous.

All the islands are equally attractive but each has its own type: Aegina with its picturesque har-

bour and its temple of Aphaia Athens; Poros, green and cosmopolitan and Hydra where you live as you would play as in fairy tales or movies.

In Athens itself, we visited the most conspicuous tourist attraction: The Acropolis. This is situated on limestone rock rising 230 feet above Athens and contains a number of temples the most famous of which is the Parthenon. This may be considered the most perfect and the most magnificent ruin in the world. This temple of the Virgin Athena, the Goddess of Wisdom was erected by the skill of the famous Greek architects on the ruins and foundations of a more ancient temple which may still be plainly seen because the latter one was three or four metres larger. The Parthenon is situated on the highest platform of the Acropolis and rises above the Western approach of the rock.

South of Athens lies another famous Greek site: Sounion — temple of Poseidon. This is a wind-swept cape and was believed to have been the choice for a sanctuary of God Poseidon, where the sailors were known to have offered their sacrifices to the mighty God of the Sea. This temple was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B.C. and rebuilt, like numerous other shrines throughout Attica by Pericles. The pure whiteness of the 12 remaining columns of the temple is still as dazzling against the deep blue sky as in the days of Lord Byron, the English poet who carved his name into the marble. I carved mine underneath.

Greece is certainly beautiful but the Olympic Airways Public Relations Manager Helen Speronis and its Advertising Manager Edward Hekiniar made the experience all the more thrilling, exciting and rewarding.

Ms. Speronis who was in charge of the whole trip has left a deep impression on all members of the group about the efficiency of Olympic Airways and the excellent service the airline offers its guests.

The airline is rapidly expanding. At present it has 28 international destinations and 29 domestic ones.

The airline offered us the chance to interview Director General of the Greek Export Promotion Organisation, Mr. Constantine who expounded Jordanian-Greek economic relations. "Our country is quite willing to expand the volume of trade with Jordan," he said.

"At present," Mr. Constantine added, "we export \$60 million worth of goods to Jordan and are conducting a survey to increase the exchange of goods with your country other than potash and phosphate".



Unlike the rest of the islands, Poros is green and cosmopolitan.

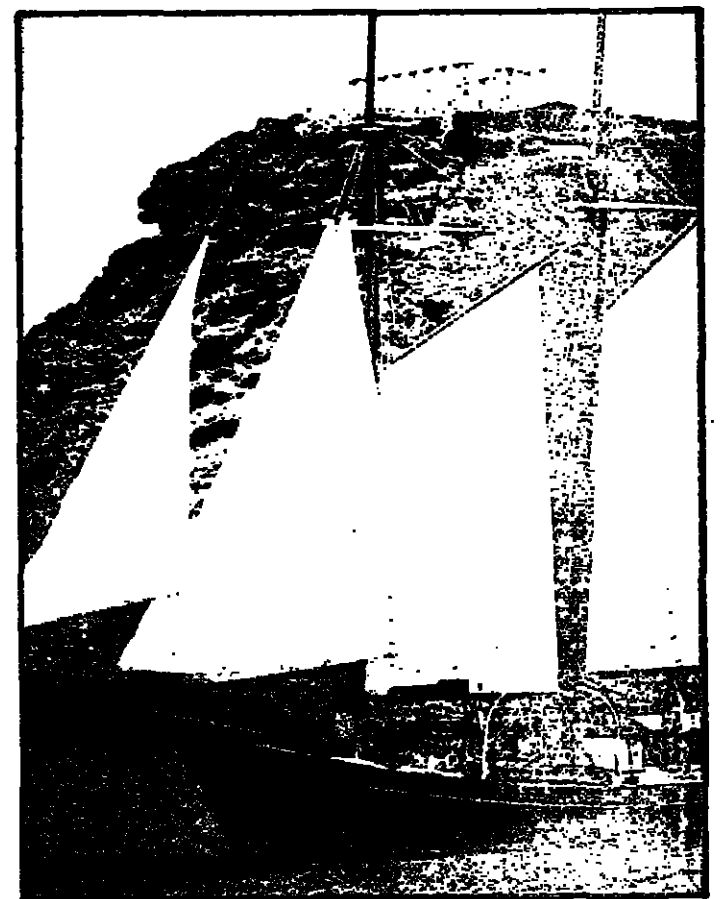
Mr. Constantine believes Greece's membership in the EEC "will have a positive impact since this will undoubtedly enable it to have influence in matters concerning Arab just causes which we strongly support".

Briefed on Greece by Greek National Tourist Organisation Public Relations Director said that they are planning to hold contacts with Jordanian authorities to explore the possibility of conducting a Greek week in Jordan sometime in September.

The importance of bolstering the Jordanian-Greek relations was voiced by the Jordanian ambassador to Greece, Mr. Khaled Madadiah. "Our two countries are bound by cultural, economic and trade agreements and we intend to sign an agreement on tourism shortly," he said.

Regarding Jordanian students studying in Greece Mr. Madadiah said "at present, there are 1100 Jordanian students in Greek universities and higher institutes of learning, and 161 specialist physicians who are employed in Greece are offered privileges and facilities no less than Greek nationals".

As neighbours, Greeks and Arabs have so much in common, in trade, culture and tourism. Let us enhance these ties with bonds of friendship that will last for ever.



The Temple of Poseidon on to of the cliff in Sounion.



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## WORLD

# Kissinger says committee might criticise Reagan's Central American policy

WASHINGTON (R) — Henry Kissinger, long an advocate of using force where necessary to discourage the spread of communism, says a new bipartisan commission he heads might criticise President Reagan's Central America policy.

The former secretary of state took a neutral line Monday when he met reporters after conferring with Mr. Reagan on the commission created to recommend long-term U.S. military and economic policy in the region.

Dr. Kissinger said he would not become involved in current U.S. moves in the region, denounced by Mr. Reagan's critics as gunboat diplomacy aimed at toppling Nicaragua's Sandinista government.

Mr. Reagan denies the charge and has agreed with Nicaragua's leftist government in favouring regional negotiations to ease the turmoil in Central America.

But he says it will be difficult to make progress while the Sandinistas are in power in Managua. He has ordered U.S. naval exercises off Nicaragua and joint ground combat manoeuvres between Nicaraguan and U.S. forces.

Mr. Kissinger, who disclosed he turned the assignment down several times before finally accepting it, said it was highly probable he would want to visit Nicaragua and also talk to other leftist groups in Central America.

## U.S. troops

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. combat troops will take part in exercises in Honduras next month for the first time, a senior Defense Department official said Monday.

He said between 3,000 and 4,000 U.S. ground troops, not necessarily all combat troops, will join Honduran forces for the exercises, which will stretch over six months.

The official, who asked not to be named, said the exercises would include a U.S. amphibious landing on Honduras' Caribbean coast and tactical air manoeuvres from the aircraft carriers Ranger in the Pacific and Coral Sea in the Caribbean.

The battleship New Jersey, recently refitted with new guns and

electronics, will also join the naval exercises. The three warships will not be off Honduran waters simultaneously.

Mr. Reagan told a news conference last Thursday he hoped there would be no need to mount a blockade to prevent the movement of all shipping in and out of Nicaragua.

But the official said the overall number of ships would be sufficient to impose a blockade on Nicaragua to halt the supply of arms to El Salvador.

There were no plans to intercept any shipment of arms in international waters, he said.

## Salvador killings up

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Statistics compiled by the U.S. embassy here show that the number of civilians killed in El Salvador has risen despite official U.S. reports that the Salvadorean government has kept trying to improve the human rights situation.

The embassy figures, largely based on local press reports, show that the number of deaths caused by political violence rose nine per cent to 1,054 in the first six months of this year. It was 961 in the second half of 1982.

Human rights groups say the figures cast doubts on the validity of the process by which the Reagan administration certifies progress in the country's human rights record before approving military and economic aid.

By law, the Reagan administration must certify every six months that the Salvadorean government is "working to increase respect for human rights and reduce abuses by security forces".

In the text of the last certification report, issued last week, Secretary of State George Shultz said there was less evidence of progress towards ending violence against non-combatants and controlling all elements of the armed forces.

## Cuba marks Moncada raid

SANTIAGO, Cuba (R) — Cuba Tuesday celebrated the 30th anniversary of a daring guerrilla raid which marked the beginning of the end of the old right-wing dictatorship and the birth of a revolution that would shake the Americas.

The dawn attack on the Moncada barracks in this eastern city on July 26, 1953, transformed an obscure 26-year-old lawyer named Fidel Castro into a hero to the many Cubans who opposed the corrupt rule of Fulgencio Batista.

Dr. Castro and around 150 followers hoped to take the sleeping garrison of 1,000 soldiers by surprise and perhaps spark a popular uprising in a country already bubbling with anti-government feelings.

But it went wrong from the start. Half his men got lost on the way, while others bumped into a stray army patrol, losing the advantage of surprise. The poorly armed rebels were forced to retreat and flee almost immediately.

There were few casualties in the fighting itself. The bloodshed came later when soldiers and police tracked down the attackers, torturing and killing about 80.

The severity of the repression shocked the country, and stiffened the opposition.

Dr. Castro and his brother Raul were among those who managed to avoid capture until the enraged military had calmed down.

But they were soon captured and the trial allowed Dr. Castro a public platform for an eloquent defence of the action and for the philosophy of what was to become the broad-left "July 26th movement".

Ironically in view of the course of the revolution after Dr. Castro came to power in new year 1959, the Cuban Communist Party of the time denounced the Moncada raid as "putschist" and against the interests of the people.

There has been much debate in Cuba about the role of Moncada in the revolution. Dr. Castro himself said: "If we had defeated Batista in 1953, (American) imperialism would have flattened us because there was a great change in the world between 1953 and 1959".

He argued that the Soviet Union would not have been able to help post-revolutionary Cuba in the early 1950s as it did a decade later.

## Troops patrol riot-torn Colombo

COLOMBO (R) — Pillars of black smoke hung over the palm-fringed Sri Lankan capital Tuesday as soldiers maintained a tight grip after rioting in which dozens of houses were set ablaze.

A day-long curfew in the capital and northern parts of the island republic kept hundreds of tourists cooped in their hotels while the streets were eerily silent.

Troops in battle fatigues armed with rifles and sub-machineguns guarded street corners and checked the curfew-passes of people coming into town.

In the commercial centre and nearby bazaar area, blocks of houses were smouldering and rubble lay in the streets. The charred wrecks of cars dotted main roads after Monday's clashes and a few shop-keepers were rescuing the remains of their stock from gutted stores.

Near the central police station, the Bank of Oman building was charred and in ruins.

Communal rioting between the majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils erupted after 13 soldiers were killed by guerrillas in the north of the country last Saturday.

The government has warned it will shoot looters on sight. On the road to Colombo airport, naval personnel were checking traffic and truck-loads of troops patrolled the highway.

Along the route into town, lined with coconut palms, pillars of smoke were rising from burning buildings.

Houses and factories were smouldering and most civilians kept off the streets, though troops allowed some villagers to visit nearby friends and relatives.

In the capital's plush tourist hotels, hundreds of visitors were virtually trapped. Many sat by the pool-side, making the best of their enforced stay while others bargained for the few taxis with curfew permits.

Most flights in and out of Colombo were cancelled and around 200 people were waiting anxiously at the airport for news of departures.

There was no public transport but tourist facilities such as currency exchange were functioning at the airport.

One flight arrival was an Indian Airlines plane from Madras carrying about 11 passengers, among them Indian High Commissioner S.J.S. Chhatwal.

In Madras, most tourists were cancelling their trips to Colombo or putting them off until later in the week.

The Sri Lankan government imposed tight censorship on news. But the rumour mill appeared to be working overtime, fuelling unrest.

Asked by reporters if he expected to take action against Mr. Steinberg, deputy prosecutor Stanley Weisberg replied: "If we learned later he does have the films, we could take proceeding for perjury".

Mr. Levine told reporters: "I can't comment on why Steinberg claimed privilege not to answer questions at this time. The privilege, under U.S. court procedure, gives a witness a right to refuse to answer any questions that might tend to incriminate him".

The district attorney's (prosecutor's) office subpoenaed Mr. Steinberg to appear in court Monday to answer questions on the films.

Called to the witness stand, Mr. Steinberg refused during the 10-minute exchange to answer all but three of the questions put to him.

Mr. Steinberg's lawyer Leonard Levine, who did not question his client on the witness stand, told reporters it would be up to the prosecutor's office to decide whether any legal action should be taken against Mr. Steinberg.

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## 2 Spanish flags burnt in Galicia

MADRID (R) — Two Spanish flags were burnt in the northwest region of Galicia Tuesday, the latest episode in a controversy over flying the colours which has set off violent demonstrations in the strongly nationalist Basque country as well as Galicia.

Tuesday's burnings took place in Vigo, Monday, in Santiago de Compostela, nine policemen were injured and seven demonstrators arrested as Galician nationalists fought with police during a visit by King Juan Carlos.

More than 70 people have been hurt in five days of clashes between anti-flag demonstrators and police in the Basque country. The Basque violence went on into the early hours of Tuesday morning at the town of Renteria.

There demonstrators have been trying to remove the red and yellow flag from the town hall where it had unfurled by the socialist mayor during local festivities.

The conflict has been dubbed "the war of the flags." Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said last weekend that attacks on the national colours would be met by the authorities with "the legitimate mechanisms of state power."

King Juan Carlos, speaking at Santiago de Compostela, condemned such attacks and declared: "The flag represents our unity and the sum of our history. We cannot tolerate its desecration."

## Marcos settles diplomatic row

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos Tuesday allowed the journalist wife of the Swedish ambassador to leave the Philippines despite the fact that she faces an arrest warrant over a libel suit.

But the presidential official who signed the papers clearing the way for the departure of ambassador Bo Kalfors and his wife, journalist Sheila Ocampo, made a point of branding their marriage invalid.

Army officers had brought a 25 million peso (\$2.2 million) suit against Mrs. Kalfors. They said she had libelled them by reporting in the Hong Kong-based Far Eastern Economic Review that the army had shelled a central Philippines village in a counter-insurgency operation, killing 200 people. The army denied the report.

An arrest warrant for Mrs. Kalfors was not served last May because she claimed diplomatic immunity as the wife of the ambassador. The Philippines-born journalist married Mr. Kalfors in Sweden last year after divorcing her Filipino husband in the Dominican Republic.

Mrs. Kalfors, 39, is one of a group of journalists whose reports of alleged infringements of human rights under Mr. Marcos's authoritarian rule and of military excesses in campaigns against communist and Muslim insurgents have angered the army and the president.

Mr. Marcos himself told Reuters last February that if he were one of the officers mentioned in the review report he would sue. A few days later the libel suit was brought.

Mr. Kalfors, who was flying to Stockholm before taking up a new post as ambassador to Mozambique after four years in Manila, delayed his departure Monday for one day on the advice of foreign ministry officials.

In the event the ambassador and his wife were seen off by a few diplomats and officials without incident.

President Kaunda told the meeting that countries which continued to prop up South Africa through their investments would lose their investments in flames.

"We want the people of South Africa of all races, to be integrated in the communities that make SADCC (Southern African Development Coordination Conference) and PTA (Preferential Trade Area).

"But we cannot allow her to be part of us while she continues to practise apartheid and does not allow the majority of the people of South Africa to participate in the running of their own country on the basis of one man one vote," he said.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### 4 Canadians killed in France

AVIGNON, France (R) — Four young Canadian language students were killed and 24 other people injured when the overnight Nice-Paris Express crashed here Tuesday, police said. The four girls were thrown out of the express as four coaches left the rails when a wheel bearing apparently failed at 160 kph. Officials at the local prefecture said the dead were all attending a French language course in France. Names were being withheld until families had been informed. Rail officials started an inquiry as gangs began clearing away the wreckage. Officials said the mechanic on board the train reported that a light warning of an overheated axle had lit up seconds before the crash.

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## 'U.S. Central American policies are catastrophic'

LONDON (R) — Britain's deputy Labour leader Denis Healey said Tuesday there was a risk of a military catastrophe as a result of President Reagan's Central American policy.

Mr. Healey, opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, said Mr. Reagan had misunderstood the situation completely, and he agreed with European leaders who believed the problems of Latin America could not be solved by military means.

"What President Reagan is trying to do is to deal with social and political problems by the imposition of force from outside," he

told a radio interviewer. "I do not see how that can help."

"On top of the fact that American current policy is acting as a recruiting agent for communism throughout Latin America, the pressure of world banks — and American banks in particular — to cut the living standards of countries in Latin America is turning the whole continent towards revolution," he said.

Mr. Healey said: "The risk is that the United States will find itself trapped in a situation like Vietnam — a situation in which the American people and Congress are deeply divided."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### WORLD CHAMPS ON A YO-YO

North-South vulnerable. East deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ A10982  
♦ Q53  
♦ K2  
♦ KJ8

**WEST** **EAST**  
♦ J3 ♦ 5  
♦ 10972 ♦ KJ4  
♦ A1095 ♦ Q8764  
♦ 653 ♦ Q1042

**SOUTH**  
♦ KQ764  
♦ A86  
♦ J3  
♦ A97

The bidding:  
East South West North  
Pass 1 ♦ Pass 2 NT  
Pass 4 ♦ Pass Pass  
Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♣.

Tournament chairman Dorothy Buchanan of Minneapolis and Barbara Morris of Bloomington, Minn., won the Life Masters' Women's Pairs at the recent North American Fall Championships held in Minneapolis. In the process, they gave newly crowned World Women's Pairs champions Carol Sanders and Betty Ann Kennedy a drubbing on this hand.

The bidding needs some explanation. North's jump to two no trump was actually a forcing spade raise. South's jump to four spades showed a minimum opening with no singleton.

West led the ten of hearts, declarer played low from dummy and won the ace in her hand. After cashing the ace and king of spades, declarer led a low diamond. West followed low and dummy's king won. Now declarer exited with the two of diamonds from the table.

If East grabbed the queen, she would have been end played. So she played low and West won the ace. But the relief was only temporary. West could attack only one of the remaining side suits, and whichever she led, her partner would eventually be end played in that suit to concede a trick in the other.

In the event, West chose to play another heart. East took her two heart tricks, but now she had either to return a diamond, allowing declarer to ruff in one hand and discard a club from the other, or else lead a club into dummy's tenace. Either way, the contract was secure.

## Cuba marks Moncada raid

SANTIAGO, Cuba (R) — Cuba Tuesday celebrated the 30th anniversary of a daring guerrilla raid which marked the beginning of the end of the old right-wing dictatorship and the birth of a revolution that would shake the Americas.

The dawn attack on the Moncada barracks in this eastern city on July 26, 1953, transformed an obscure 26-year-old lawyer named Fidel Castro into a hero to the many Cubans who opposed the corrupt rule of Fulgencio Batista.

Dr. Castro and around 150 followers hoped to take the sleeping garrison of 1,000 soldiers by surprise and perhaps spark a popular uprising in a country already bubbling with anti-government feelings.

But it went wrong from the start. Half his men got lost on the way, while others bumped into a stray army patrol, losing the advantage of surprise. The poorly armed rebels were forced to retreat and flee almost immediately.

There were few casualties in the fighting itself. The bloodshed came later when soldiers and police tracked down the attackers, torturing and killing about 80.

The severity of the repression shocked the country, and stiffened the opposition.

Dr. Castro and his brother Raul were among those who managed to avoid capture until the enraged military had calmed down.

But they were soon captured and the trial allowed Dr. Castro a public platform for an eloquent defence of the action and for the philosophy of what was to become the broad-left "July 26th movement".

Ironically in view of the course of the revolution after Dr. Castro came to power in new year 1959, the Cuban Communist Party of the time denounced the Moncada raid as "putschist" and against the interests of the people.

There has been much debate in Cuba about the role of Moncada in the revolution. Dr. Castro himself said: "If we had defeated Batista in 1953, (American) imperialism would have flattened us because there was a great change in the world between 1953 and 1959".

He argued that the Soviet Union would not have been able to help post-revolutionary Cuba in the early 1950s as it did a decade later.

## S. African drought ends

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Drought-stricken South Africa is rejoicing after a weekend of widespread, heavy rainfall brought to some areas more rain than fell over the past 18 months.

The rains, accompanied by falling temperatures and gale force winds on the south coast, failed to end the drought or break a critical water shortage, but were a welcome sight for water authorities and farmers.

This year's drought has devastated the maize crop, the staple food of thousands of blacks in impoverished rural areas and the country's main farm export.

Malnutrition-related deaths have increased sharply and about two million tonnes of maize will have to be imported.

The rains have come too late to save the maize crop, but agricultural experts said they should halt further deterioration in the current sugar and wheat harvests.

### Baby's bad luck

PRETORIA (R) — An abandoned baby, who is at the centre of a political controversy in South Africa over her race, is of coloured (mixed race) origin, a police scientist said.

Maj-Gen. Lotter Neethling, head of the South African police forensic laboratory, told Reuters that a microscopic examination of a single hair showed she was coloured.

The plight of month-old Lize Venter, who was found abandoned two weeks ago in a paper bag in Pretoria, has generated press and political protests about apartheid. South Africa's policy of racial separation based on white supremacy.

## Kaunda says S. Africa can play important role

LUSAKA (R) — President Kaunda of Zambia has said that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) genuinely wants South Africa to be a member of the Southern African regional grouping.

Officially opening an extraordinary national council meeting of the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP), he said South Africa could play a great role in the development of this whole area of the sub-continent.

He told more than 500 UNIP delegates Monday: "We genuinely want South Africa to be a member of this region's community. She can play a great role in the development of this whole area of the sub continent."

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## 12 Italians get life terms

TURIN (R) — Twelve people Tuesday were sentenced to life imprisonment and 48 received a variety of lesser jail terms following a mass trial of left-wing guerrillas charged with murder and other offences.

Those